

Moscow appeals to miners

MOSCOW (AP) — Premier Mikhail Gorbachev appealed Sunday to striking coal miners in the Soviet Arctic to end a walkout he said endangered winter fuel supplies. Strikers reported the coal industry minister, Mikhail I. Ryshkov, had arrived in the area and said they expect to meet with him Monday. "The situation that has arisen at present in the coal industry, especially on the eve of winter... creates an insupportable situation in ensuring vital supplies for our people, for the work of basic and other sectors of the national economy," Ryshkov said. Workers in the largest mine of the Pechora basin in Komi region went on strike Oct. 25 to protest what they said are government delays in fulfilling promises made to end a national miners' walkout in July. They were joined last week by miners at 10 other mines, leaving only two mines working in the region. Miners say more than 15,000 of them are on strike, and the official media say the strike already has cost millions of rubles in lost production. Workers have advanced political demands including the removal of language in the constitution that makes the Communist Party the leading force in society.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Iran says four 'U.S. spies' hanged

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Sunday it hanged four U.S. "spies" on Saturday's 10th anniversary of the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran. The official news agency IRNA named them as Tawajj Riyahi, Kiyomoh Hekmat Baneh, Ardeshir Ashraf and Ibrahim Mohtashami. They had been tried by a special military court and convicted of providing valuable secrets to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), IRNA said in a report received in Cyprus. Thousands of Iranians held a "humiliation of the great satan march" to the former U.S. embassy in central Tehran Saturday to commemorate its seizure by militant students. Fifty-two of the embassy's American staff were held hostage for 444 days — the high point in the confrontation between Iran's radicals and the United States. In April, President Hashemi Rafsanjani, then parliament speaker, announced that a spy ring has been broken and its members arrested in a campaign launched after a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire halted the Iran-Iraq war Aug. 20, 1988. He and other Iranian officials have refused to give the number of those detained.

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Deputies ratify Arab peace plan; reelect Hussein as speaker; Hoss resigns to make way for new government

Muawad elected Lebanese president

KLEIAT, Lebanon (Agencies) — Lebanese members of parliament elected a moderate as president of Lebanon Sunday and ratified an Arab peace plan to end 14 years of civil war.

The new president, Rene Muawad, 64, was sworn in immediately, ending an interregnum for more than a year. The election was promptly denounced as illegal by General Michel Aoun, who heads an interim government in the Christian sector.

Parliament assembled at a run-down airbase in Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon after 30 deputies, needed to form a quorum, flew in from Paris.

Muawad, a Maronite Christian on good terms with both Christian and Muslim leaders, has backed demands for more power in the Christian-dominated political system — a root cause of the war.

The art-loving Muawad, was elected by unanimous vote in a second ballot with a mandate to form a national reconciliation government to end the civil war. Syria was the first foreign country to react to Muawad's election. Its president, Hafez Al Assad,

congratulated Muawad in a telegram sent within an hour after the parliament vote.

An official source in Damascus, quoted Assad as saying: "I am most glad to address to you my hearty congratulations... what was achieved today is a great accomplishment on the way to end Lebanon's long ordeal."

"I pledge to you and to the forthcoming government all our backing and support," the source, who could not be identified, quoted Assad as saying.

In the first ballot, Muawad got 35 votes. Two other parliamentarians running for the top post, George Saadeh and Elias Hrawi, withdrew after the first ballot.

Saadeh, leader of the Falange party, got 16 votes and Hrawi, a businessman received five. One parliamentarian abstained. Muawad needed 49 votes, or two-thirds of parliament's surviving members, to win in the first ballot. A simple majority vote in the second round is sufficient.

Aoun rejected the election. "What happened in Kleiat is an unconstitutional act and is null and void," Aoun said in a statement issued from his command bunker at the presidential palace in Beirut's suburbs of Baabda.

"We are determined to thwart the conspiracy which is being hatched to eliminate what is left of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity," he said.

His rejection sharpened a split that developed within Christian ranks after parliament approved an Arab League-sponsored peace accord in Saudi Arabia last month.

Aoun declared Saturday that he had dissolved parliament as it prepared to meet in Beirut to ratify the peace accord.

Most legislators declared Aoun's move illegal. Under Lebanon's constitution, only the president can dissolve parliament.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, who headed a civilian cabinet that competed for legitimacy with a military government under Aoun for the past 13 months, tendered his resignation to the new president to facilitate appointment of a new premier. "This election is a triumph for

Jordan welcomes Lebanese election

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem welcomed Sunday's election of Rene Muawad as president of Lebanon and wished him success in restoring peace to his country.

He also hailed the "positive results" of the session of the Lebanese parliament which also re-elected Hussein Hussein as its speaker and ratified an Arab-sponsored plan to end 14 years of civil war.

Qasem, quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, "wished Muawad success in serving the Lebanese people and building the country's constitutional institutions to restore Lebanon as a free, sovereign and independent Arab state as it was before the crisis erupted."

He added that the election of Muawad, 64, constituted a major step towards saving Lebanon.

a unified Lebanon and a promise of a better future," Hoss said in a statement broadcast by radio stations.

The historic session got under way at 3:25 p.m. (1325 GMT).

The legislators first re-elected House Speaker Hussein Hussein for a one-year term. He has held the post since October 1984. Then they unanimously ratified the peace accord to end the civil

war that was brokered by the Arab League at a special parliament meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia, last month.

A suggestion by Saadeh and Deputy Butros Harb that a supplementary document by the Arab League guaranteeing the accord also be voted was overruled. "This will be an inadmissible precedent," Hussein said.



PEACE IN THE HORIZON... A Lebanese militiaman cradles his small child on the eve of Sunday's presidential election in north Lebanon, raising hopes that an end to the 14 years of civil war is in sight.

Israel accepts U.S. plan but wants assurances PLO barred

THE AVIV (Agencies) — Israel accepted Sunday a U.S. formula for Palestinian-Israeli talks, in Cairo. It said Washington met conditions for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) from the negotiations.

After nearly three hours of discussions, the inner cabinet voted 9-3 to accept U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's revised five-point proposal and to demand a list of assurances to accompany it.

"We have decided two things — to accept the five points and secondly, according to the proposal, to ask for side assurances," Vice-Premier Shimon Peres told reporters.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said Baker, who put forward his formula in October to break a deadlock over Israel's plan for Palestinian elections, was ready "in principle" to give Israel the requested guarantees.

"In the contacts that I have had with Secretary Baker this past month, we discussed the detailed wording of the five points that have been modified, plus additional assurances that Secretary Baker in principle is ready to give," Arens said.

'Guarantees'

The following is a list of six guarantees which Israeli political sources say Israel will seek from the United States before implementing Baker's formula.

— Talks will be held only with Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, not those living in Arab Jerusalem or overseas.

As the United States knows and understands, Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

— The subject of the talks

will be Palestinian elections, within the framework of the Israeli government's "peace" initiative.

— The United States will publicly support Israel's position and back what Israeli actions may be necessary if the agreement is broken.

— The United States and Egypt will affirm their support for the Camp David principles as a basis for negotiations.

— One meeting will be held in Cairo and its results will determine whether more meetings are held there.

in writing. Sunday's decision ends the wrangling over the Baker plan between Labour and the right-wing Likud bloc.

But it was certain to increase dissent in Shimon's Likud bloc, whose hardline members oppose the Baker proposal as a backdoor entry to peace talks for the PLO.

Housing Minister David Levy, a leader of the party's hardliners, said the vote would put Israel in a "very difficult situation."

PLO restates stand, but stops short of rejecting Baker plan

CAIRO (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) reaffirmed Sunday its determination to decide who will negotiate for Palestinians with Israel but steered clear of rejecting American proposals.

In a carefully-worded statement after two days of talks in Cairo, PLO policy-makers made no specific mention of a five-point formula put forward by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

The Baker plan aims to set up the first ever formal talks between Palestinians and Israel by focusing initial negotiations on plans to hold elections in the Israeli-occupied territories. The elections would choose Palestinian representatives for a further round of peace talks.

Israeli cabinet ministers said Sunday they would accept Baker's plan if they received American assurances the PLO would be kept out of the talks.

To encourage Israeli support, Baker amended the plan last week to give Israel the right to reject members of the Palestinian negotiating team.

A PLO official said the Executive Committee, meeting in Cairo for the first time in 12 years, had reaffirmed its stance that the

PLO should have the final say on the negotiating team.

"The PLO adopted a clear line that it was the only party responsible for the composition of the Palestinian delegation," Said Kamal, the PLO's representative in Cairo, told reporters.

Diplomats say neither Israel nor the PLO wants to be seen to reject the U.S. proposals and be the first to torpedo flagging peace efforts.

"The committee also stressed the need to seek intensified efforts by Arab and friendly European states to convene an international peace conference," the statement added.

Both the Soviet Union and the European Community support the idea of holding an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel rejects the plan.

The decision to meet in Cairo has been seen as a symbolic gesture to show support for Egypt's peace efforts. Egypt has come under fire from hardline Palestinians.

"The committee expressed gratitude and appreciation to Egypt, its president, government and people on its support for the Palestinian cause," the statement said.

Kamal, a senior Cairo-based Arab aide, said earlier the Executive Committee was forging a plan in case the Israeli government accepts Baker's revised proposal.

"The committee studied the new developments concerning the ongoing American-Israeli dialogue... especially that concerned to some points of Baker's five-point plan," Kamal told reporters.

"The Executive Committee has entered the phase of forming needed policies to face the possibilities of the Israeli cabinet's acceptance of Baker's proposal," Kamal said. "It (the committee) took a clear position."

Kamal also refused to specify the PLO's position, but added: "The PLO is the first in charge of forming a delegation with the continued coordination with the Egyptian leadership. The interests of the Palestinian people have to be put before any other considerations because of the delicacy of the present phase... putting into consideration what is going on in the occupied territories and the Palestinian uprising."

PLO officials meanwhile, vowed that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories would escalate and continue.

Troops break up U.S. protesters in Beit Sahour

BEIT SAHOUR, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Israeli troops Sunday forcibly broke up a protest by some 2,000 Palestinian residents, clergymen and American visitors supporting a tax revolt in this West Bank town.

The soldiers did not use firearms but manhandled protesters refusing to return to their homes in obedience to orders issued from armoured personnel carriers driven through the streets.

About 100 Americans of the U.S. Interreligious Committee for Peace in the Middle East came to town to take part in a Sunday prayer for peace at Beit Sahour's church.

The Israeli troops carried off some of the Americans who sat in one street defying the orders

to leave. The remainder left peacefully.

Troops seized posters that read "No Taxation Without Representation."

An army roadblock outside the nearby town of Bethlehem barred prominent Palestinian activist Faisal Al Hussein from approaching Beit Sahour to join the prayer. Journalists were also turned back.

The army declared Beit Sahour, a closed military zone and ordered all journalists who had reached the town to leave, a frequent tactic by troops battling the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Beit Sahour was only reopened last week from a siege that sparked international protests and was imposed while

raids were carried out for 42 days on defiant merchants who had refused to pay Israeli taxes.

Sunday's protest in the town of 12,000 people began peacefully as several hundred worshippers congregated in a main church for prayers. Soldiers patrolled the streets but did not interfere with the service.

Journalists said extra troops were brought in when Christian and Muslim clergymen arrived from Jerusalem and 2,000 residents and visitors poured into the street, waving posters protesting at what they termed unfair taxation and proclaiming Muslim-Christian solidarity.

Troops and tax collectors battling the resident's refusal to pay Israeli tax froze bank

accounts and seized \$1.5 million worth of furniture and appliances from Beit Sahour. Sources said the army had now started selling the goods by tender.

Beit Sahour residents also claimed victory when the siege was lifted, saying the majority of people had refused to pay up.

On Saturday, a Palestinian suspected of collaborating with Israel was backed to death and his body was dumped in a Gaza City street, reports said.

In a separate incident, an 11-year-old Arab boy had both legs and his right hand blown off during a mysterious explosion in the West Bank, army and hospital officials said. Meanwhile, the army com-

pleted its investigation into last Monday's shooting of a Canadian journalist in the Gaza Strip.

It said its troops "did not act according to regulations" when they opened fire at Palestinians. Jean Francois Lepine of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was hit in the leg by a rubber coated steel pellet and slightly wounded.

The army took responsibility for the Oct. 30 shooting of the Canadian correspondent.

"An investigation revealed that the army force in the area did not act according to regulations and the necessary conclusions will be taken accordingly," an army statement said.

(Continued on page 3)

Thatcher hints at quitting

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said for the first time in an interview published Sunday that the next general election will be her last.

The indefatigable Thatcher told the Sunday Correspondent she hoped to lead her Conservative Party to a fourth successive election victory, but said it was unlikely she would try for a fifth.

The next election must be held by the summer of 1992, but it is expected Thatcher will call it in 1991.

Asked whether she planned to lead the Conservatives in that vote, Thatcher told the Sunday Correspondent "I hope so."

But asked whether she would seek a fifth term, she was quoted as saying: "No, because I think people would think it was time for someone else to carry the torch."

Thatcher declined to designate a successor, but opinion polls have repeatedly named former Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine as the leading contender, followed by Deputy Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe, Conservative Party chairman Kenneth Baker and former Chairman Norman Tebbit.

"It is not for me to say but there are a number of the next generation whom the party could choose," Thatcher was quoted as saying. "I do not believe a prime minister should try to designate his or her successor."

Thatcher shows no signs of wanting to slow down. But her personal popularity is the lowest of any prime minister since opinion polls began in Britain 50 years ago and senior colleagues have publicly admonished her to



Margaret Thatcher

change her leadership style following the surprise resignation of her treasury chief, Nigel Lawson.

Lawson confirmed in a television interview Sunday that he resigned as chancellor of the exchequer because Thatcher would not agree to get rid of her personal economic adviser Sir Alan Walters by the end of the year.

Lawson said he told Thatcher that Walters' continued presence would be a "running sore" for the government. He said the outspoken Walters was making his own position "untenable" and financial markets were confused about who spoke on behalf of the government.

Thatcher said on the same London weekend television programme the previous Sunday that she did everything within her power to persuade Lawson to remain in her government.

"Perhaps she thought I would back down," Lawson mused. "I don't know. Maybe she could not bring herself to believe that I really meant it, even though I am not someone who plays games."

Opposition leaders and political commentators said that by speculating on the timing of her retirement, Thatcher committed "a colossal blunder" and kicked off the race to succeed her.

Rafsanjani wants peace

NICOSIA (Agencies) — President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said Sunday Iran's actions in rebuilding war-shattered plants near the Iraqi border showed that Tehran wanted a lasting peace with Baghdad.

He was speaking at a meeting in Tehran with United Nations envoy Jan Eliasson, who arrived from Baghdad on a mission to reactivate stalled peace talks between Iran and Iraq, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Eliasson, who gave Rafsanjani a message from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressed hope that the two countries would soon agree to implement U.N. Resolution 598.

The resolution, under which a ceasefire in August 1988 ended eight years of fighting, forms the basis for talks on a peace settlement.

U.S. ceremony

Three former Iran hostages laid a wreath Saturday at Arlington national cemetery to honour the eight U.S. servicemen who died in the abortive 1980 attempt to rescue Americans being held in Tehran.

Taking part in the ceremony were former hostages Richard Queen, William Royer and re-

tired air force Colonel David Roeder.

The wreath-laying at the Iran rescue mission plaque in the cemetery near Washington was followed by the playing of taps.

The tribute was sponsored by No Greater Love, a humanitarian organisation which promoted the "Yellow Ribbon" campaign during the Iran hostage crisis and now seeks to assist the families of Americans being held in Lebanon.

Bruce Laingen, a board member of No Greater Love, said in a statement: "As a former hostage in Iran, I fervently appeal to those who hold hostage our eight countrymen and others in Beirut today, and to those who can influence them, to restore these men to freedom and their families."

Greeks vote in fresh elections

ATHENS (AP) — Greeks voted Sunday in the second national elections in five months, hoping to resolve the country's biggest political impasse since the end of a military dictatorship 15 years ago.

Pre-election opinion polls indicated the conservative New Democracy Party led by Constantine Mitsotakis was leading but might not win a majority in the 300-seat single-chamber parliament.

If no one gets a majority, tough negotiations would open among the leading parties, which are widely divided over such major issues as economic policy and the presence of U.S. military bases in Greece.

The Panhellenic Socialist Union (Pasok) was also expected to make a strong showing Sunday — even though its leader, former

Premier Andreas Papandreu, was running while under indictment on corruption charges. Greece's third big party, the Communist-led Coalition of the Left and Progress, could emerge as the kingmaker.

Voting proceeded calmly under sunny skies. In Athens, motorists waving Green Pasok banners or blue-and-white New Democracy flags sped through the central Syntagma Square, leaning on their horns.

Polls were open from sunrise to sunset, 6:45 a.m. to 5:23 p.m. (0455-1523 GMT), with voting compulsory for the estimated eight million citizens aged 18 and over. Final results were not likely before Monday afternoon but a significant percentage of returns was expected by early Monday.

Sunday's elections came only five months after the last national

balloting. The June 18 vote produced no majority, but the Communist-led coalition agreed to team with its enemies, the Conservatives, in a short-term government dedicated only to investigating the scandals that dogged the final years of the 1981-89 Pasok administration.

The coalition government resigned last month after indicting Papandreu on charges of involvement in a multimillion-dollar banking scandal and of ordering wiretapping of the telephones of his friends and foes.

Papandreu has said he was innocent and maintains the indictments were politically motivated. Many of his supporters appeared to have believed him.

In Athens, a beaming Papandreu told reporters: "I expect victory, overwhelming victory."

Khartoum sends 2,000 employees home to Juba

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — The military regime has sent home 2,000 government employees to the partially besieged southern capital of Juba in an effort to pump life into the deserted war-torn south, a military official said Sunday.

This is the first such effort by the government and it was not immediately clear if the employees returned home willingly or were forced to do so.

More than 2 million southerners have fled their homes since the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) took up arms against the government in 1983.

Juba, 1,200 kilometres south of Khartoum and the capital of the southern region of Equatoria, is almost totally besieged by the rebels. Its inhabitants, many of

whom are displaced people who fled fighting in the countryside to the government-controlled city, depend mainly on relief food which is flown in from Khartoum or Nairobi, Kenya.

Brig. Dominik Cassiano, member of the 15-man ruling military council which came to power in a coup June 30, told the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) that the food and security situation in Equatoria was "stable."

Cassiano said about 2,000 government employees had been returned to Juba, but he did not

specify when.

The Christian and animist rebels took up arms against the Muslim majority government in the north to demand more autonomy and administrative and economic reforms.

Meanwhile hundreds of Sudanese students demonstrated Saturday calling on the military government of General Omar Hassan Al Bashir to step down, eyewitnesses said.

The demonstration, at the Khartoum branch of Cairo University, coincided with the opening of a week-long seminar on peace prospects in Sudan.

A member of Bashir's 15-strong military junta, Colonel Mohammed Al Amin Khalifa, attended the opening session of the seminar.

Ethiopian rebels report killing 100 troops as peace talks begin

NAIROBI (R) — Rebel forces killed 100 government troops in northern Ethiopia early last week in an operation to "raise their peace flag" in Mehal Meda province, the clandestine Voice of the Tigray Revolution radio reported.

The radio said the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) captured the strategic position of Kara Michik and crushed an army battalion stationed there. It said 100 Ethiopian troops were killed, 160 wounded and 25 captured, but gave no indication of rebel losses.

According to the radio, monitored here, the engagement took place early last week, before peace talks opened in Rome between the Tigray People's Liberation

Front (TPLF) and Ethiopian government representatives. The TPLF joined with a smaller group, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement, earlier this year to form the new EPRDF.

Rebel groups have announced recently a series of victories over Ethiopian forces. They have given no indication they intend to scale down operations during the peace talks.

The Ethiopian government, which does not normally report rebel victories, has made no mention of the latest clash.

Peace talks

In Rome, Ethiopia's Marxist government met rebels from the northern province of Tigray Sunday to discuss an agenda for

full-scale peace negotiations.

The preliminary talks between the government and the rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) opened Saturday night after a nine-hour delay caused by procedural disputes. The brief session heard opening speeches but did not negotiate.

TPLF sources said the movement would present an eight-point peace plan as a framework for the negotiations to end the long-running civil war in northern Ethiopia.

This document, which was adopted by a TPLF congress in March, calls for the formation of a broad-based provisional government in Ethiopia that would include representatives of all the country's political organisations.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

3 caught tampering with graves

KUWAIT (R) — Three Muslim fundamentalists have been taken to court for carrying dirt away from grave mounds in a Kuwaiti cemetery, a local newspaper said Sunday. Al Watan reported that the three, a Kuwaiti, a Saudi Arabian and a man said to be stateless, believed the teachings of the Prophet Mohammad barred tombs from being higher than the surrounding ground. The paper quoted court officials as saying the three entered the cemetery in the Sulaibkhat suburb west of Kuwait city on Oct. 5 and brought in a small pick-up truck to carry dirt away from several graves.

Earthquake jolts east Iran

NICOSIA (R) — An earthquake measuring 5.6 on the open-ended Richter Scale jolted Kerman in East Iran early Sunday, Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said. There was no word on any casualties or damage after the quake struck at 12.19 a.m. (2049 GMT Saturday) with an epicentre 800 kilometres south east of Tehran, said IRNA monitored in Cyprus. A quake measuring 4.5 on the scale jolted Tehran on Oct. 26 but there were no reports of damage. The epicentre of that quake was in mountains north east of the Iranian capital.

Iranian minister to visit Algeria

ALGIERS (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati will arrive in Algeria Monday to discuss Lebanon and the stalled Gulf peace talks, an Algerian Foreign Ministry official said Sunday. Algerian Foreign Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali is a member of the Arab League Committee mandated to try to end 14 years of civil war in Lebanon. Velayati last visited Algiers in 1982.

'U.S. in secret talks with Libya'

LONDON (R) — U.S. officials are holding secret talks with Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, the Sunday Correspondent newspaper said. The correspondent, quoting senior U.S. diplomatic sources, said in a front page story the talks began after Libya signalled through the Belgian and Dutch governments it wanted to improve relations. The U.S. Air Force bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in 1986, accusing Qadhafi of backing a bomb attack on a West Berlin discotheque used by U.S. soldiers. Since then there have been several skirmishes between U.S. and Libyan Armed Forces near the Libyan coast. The correspondent said the U.S. had demanded that Libya end what it calls Qadhafi's "funding of terrorist groups" and its attempts to produce chemical weapons. Qadhafi insists he has never backed terrorism. The newspaper said Washington had also approached Syrian President Hafiz Al Assad to demand that he expel the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) guerrilla group, suspected by some Western intelligence officials of bombing a U.S. Jumbo Jet over Scotland in December.

Tremors shake Algiers days after quake

PARIS (R) — Several Earth tremors shook Algiers and the coastal town of Tipaza Saturday, six days after a major earthquake killed 24 people. The Algerian News Agency (AFS), monitored in Paris, said a shock measuring 4.3 on the Richter Scale hit the area in the evening. Smaller tremors were felt in the morning. It was not immediately known if anyone was hurt. More than 450 people injured and hundreds made homeless when a quake measuring six points on the Richter Scale hit the west of Algiers and Tipaza last Sunday.

Morocco celebrates 'green march' confident of victory

RABAT (R) — Moroccans mark the anniversary of their "green march" into the bleak Western Sahara Monday — a people's protest that sparked a war but secured the throne of a threatened king.

Towns and villages throughout Morocco are set for the annual celebrations, 14 years after King Hassan sent 350,000 Koran-waving unarmed citizens marching into what was then a Spanish colony to recover the "lost Saharan provinces."

It was a bold move. The war which followed with Polisario guerrillas seeking independence united the country and secured King Hassan's throne after a period of internal feuding and two failed coup attempts by elements of the military.

"We will give our blood for our Sahara, as Moroccans, all of us," said Mokhtar Guendouz, a taxi-driver, in a comment typical of many ordinary Moroccans.

This year, however, there is an extra spring in the steps of the Moroccans who are more than ever convinced the war is as good as won and Polisario as good as finished.

That confidence was not shaken by two Polisario attacks in October which followed a 12-month lull in fighting.

Moroccans have watched their television sets intently over the last seven days as the highest-ranking member of Polisario ever to defect dismissed them as the last fling of a discredited movement.

Night after night Omar Hadrami, a founding member of Polisario and formerly the group's representative to Washington, has spoken of the group's disarray and of the desire of many others to return to Morocco.

"I am like a bee awaiting the arrival of the others. Of that I assure you... These people (women and children) can only come collectively. They have entrusted me with a mission to find a solution enabling them to come back," he said.

Polisario has dismissed Hadrami as a "has been" who was paid a fortune to defect and had ridiculed his assertion of a pro-Moroccan wing in the guerrilla movement.

Military analysts and diplomats were surprised by the recent upsurge in fighting in which at least 25 Moroccans,

including a coloel, were killed.

In the two attacks, the guerrillas claimed more than 200 Moroccans were killed while Morocco gave a similar figure for Polisario casualties.

"What is certain is that there was some major fighting, and the Moroccans appear — in the first battle at least — to have been caught napping and got a bloody nose," said one Western military expert.

However, most agree with Hadrami that Polisario were able to launch the attacks because they had stockpiles of weapons and munitions and needed to attract world opinion ahead of the annual United Nations debate on the conflict.

They say a third major Polisario attack would change everything by posing the question of "who is arming them?"

Algeria, for years Polisario's main diplomatic and military supporter, is now committed to rapprochement with Morocco.

Since restoring diplomatic ties in May 1988, both countries helped set up the Arab Maghreb Union — with Tunisia, Mauritania and Libya. Moroccans say the drift to-

wards regional union further weakens Polisario demands for full independence.

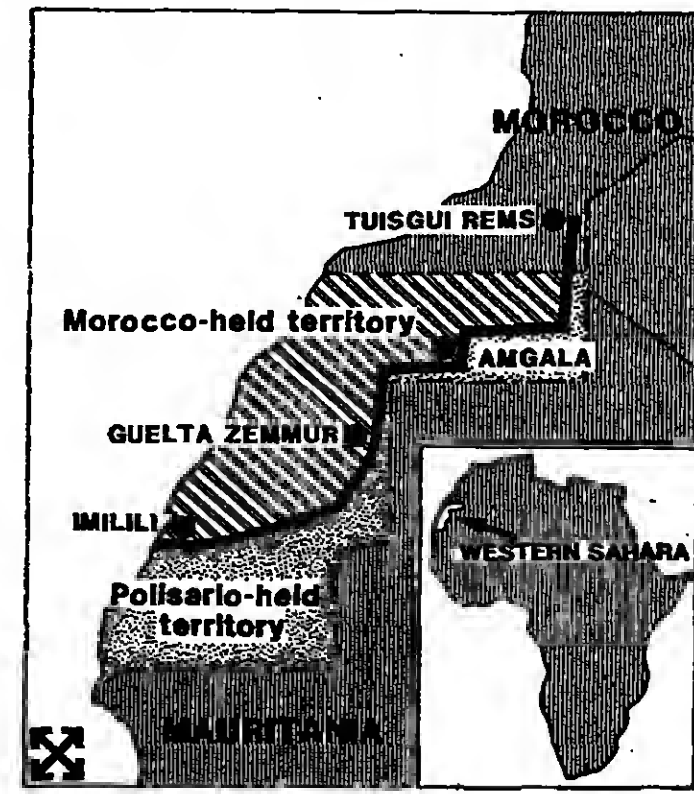
Hadrami said it was one of the main reasons he gave up the struggle.

"Even Morocco cannot stand alone, it needs the Maghreb," he said. Libya supported Polisario in the early days when Muammar Qadhafi saw the conflict as a struggle against colonialism, but aid was cut off in 1984. Qadhafi's belief in one Arab nation prevented support for a new mini-state.

Since administrative control of Western Sahara was ceded to Morocco by Spain under the Madrid accords of Nov. 14, 1975, King Hassan's troops have won control of four-fifths of the territory half the size of France.

Polisario now operates in the thin band of land it calls "liberated Sahara" between Moroccan defence lines and the Algerian and Mauritanian frontiers.

The western Sahara is a bleak and almost featureless strip of desert in the Western bulge of Africa, home to centuries to small nomadic tribes who roamed over vast areas of modern-day Mali, Algeria,



Morocco, Mauritania and Niger in search of pasture for their camel herds and flocks of goats.

Some paid allegiance to the sultans of Morocco, the basis of the king's claim to the territory.

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<p>In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and winds will be northerly fresh.</p> <p>Amman Min./max. temp. 23 / 15 Aqaba 29 / 16 Deserts 24 / 13 Jordan Valley 30 / 20</p> <p>Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.</p> <p>USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS</p> <p>NIGHT DUTY</p> <p>AMMAN:</p> <p>Dr. Said Abu Hatab 649846 Dr. Mohamed Al Abiad 778939 Dr. Sahal Tannous 898903 Dr. Sami Khouri 681973 Firas pharmacy 661912 Fardous pharmacy 778338 Al Anana pharmacy 674025 Najoud pharmacy 623672 Al Salan pharmacy 636730 Yacoub pharmacy 644945 Shmeisani pharmacy 637660</p> <p>IRABD:</p> <p>Dr. Fadi Al Jubour (—)</p> <p>Al Sharras' pharmacy 982336</p> <p>ZARQA:</p> <p>Dr. Said Omar Mushah (—) Khalid pharmacy 985417</p> <p>EMERGENCIES</p> <p>Civil Defence Department 661111 Civil Defence Emergency 630341 Rescue Police 199, 621111, 637777 Fire Brigade 891226 Blood Bank 775121 Highway Police 843402 Traffic Police 896390 Public Security Department 630321 Police Complaints 605800 Price Complaints 661776 Water and Sewerage 871461 Complaints 871461 Amman Municipality 787111 Telephone Information 121 Overseas Calls 010230 Central Amman Telephone 623101 Repairs 661101 Abdali Telephone Repairs 773111 Jordan Television 773111 Radio Jordan 774111</p> <p>Water Authority 680100 Jordan Electricity Authority 813615 Electric Power 636361 RJ Flight Information 08-3200 Queen Alia Int. Airport. 08-32200</p> <p>HOSPITALS</p> <p>AMMAN:</p> <p>Hassan Medical Centre 813813/32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 644216 Alkhal Maternity, J. Amn 644412 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Malhas, J. Amman 630400 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845845 Al-Muasher Hospital 6672719 The Islamic, Abdali 668227/7 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6 Italian, Al-Mohajreen 777011/26 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26 Army, Marba 891611/15 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50 Amal Hospital 674155 ZARQA:</p> <p>Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323 Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071 Ibn Sina Hospital (09)986732 JERICH:</p> <p>Princess Basma Hospital (02)275555</p> <p>Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275 Ibn Al Nafess Hospital (02)247100 AQABA:</p> <p>Princess Hayn Hospital (03)314111</p> <p>FOR THE TRAVELLER</p> <p>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</p> <p>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)3200-5, where it should always be verified.</p> <p>ARRIVALS</p> <p>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</p> <p>09:00 Damascus (RJ) 09:00 Sanza (RJ) 09:30 Cairo (RJ) 09:45 Beirut (RJ) 09:45 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:15 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:15 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 11:15 Aqaba (RJ) 10:45 Cairo (RJ) 17:45 Vienna, Istanbul (RJ) 18:10 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 18:30 Bangkok (RJ)</p> <p>DEPARTURES</p> <p>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</p> <p>09:00 Aqaba (RJ) 11:15 Vienna, Montreal, New York (RJ) 12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:45 Cairo (RJ) 19:30 Damascus (RJ) 19:45 Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 19:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 20:10 Jordan (RJ) 20:20 Cairo (RJ) 20:45 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)</p> <p>Other Flights (Terminal 2)</p> <p>06:15 London (BA) 08:10 Beirut (ME) 08:10 Frankfurt (LH) 16:25 Cairo (MS) 11:50 Baghdad (IA) 13:45 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 15:00 Kuwait (KU) 15:15 Bucharest (RO) 16:00 Tripoli (LN)</p> <p>Other Flights (Terminal 2)</p> <p>09:10 Sana (LH) 09:40 Baghdad (IA) 10:05 Cairo (MS) 13:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 13:40 Kuwait (KU) 14:10 Bucharest (RO) 14:45 Kuwait (LN) 18:40 Paris (AF) 00:35 Baghdad (AF)</p> <p>MARKET PRICES</p> <p>Upper/lower price in lbs per kg.</p> <p>Apples 420 / 380 Banana 450 / 400 Banana (Mukammal) 400 / 350 Beans 550 / 500 Cabbage 220 / 180 Carrot 220 / 180 Cauliflower 250 / 200 Corn 250 / 200 Cucumbers (large) 120 / 80 Cucumbers (small) 350 / 280 Eggplant 200 / 150 Garlic 800 / 600 Grapefruit 220 / 180 Grapes 450 / 400 Grapes (black) 500 / 400 Guava 400 / 350 Lemon 220 / 180 Mallow 150 / 100 Marrow (large) 220 / 180 Marrow (small) 220 / 160 Okra 600 / 500 Olives 650 / 600 Onion (dry) 270 / 220 Orange 420 / 350 Pepper (hot) 180 / 120 Pepper (sweet) 180 / 120 Pomegranate 350 / 300 Potato 300 / 220 Sage 600 / 400 Spinach 240 / 180 Tomatoes 300 / 220 Water Melon 200 / 150</p>			

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Lebanon needs an international boost

IN SPITE of all sincere efforts by Arab and international governments to accommodate General Michel Aoun and win him over to the side of the Taif Accord, he is maintaining his hostile stance on that internationally accepted agreement and engaged in questionable tactics to abort what was painstakingly negotiated and agreed upon. By rejecting the election of Rene Muawad as president by the Lebanese parliament, Aoun has reached the end of the line and exhausted the patience of all parties including his natural allies and supporters. His latest moves reflect his desperation and show that once he is cornered there is no limit to where he would go to frustrate the will of the international community, including that of his own people and supporters. In this sense, General Aoun has become a maverick working against international norms and standards. Still, not much can be done to change his obstinate views on what is best for Lebanon and the Lebanese people. The only sensible thing left to do was of course simply to ignore him and his declarations and to move on with the job of officially adopting the Taif Accord and electing a new Lebanese president through whom the people of Lebanon can unite.

As General Aoun's credentials as head of government are still contested by more than one side, any proclamation emanating from him will naturally be contested as well. The fact that General Aoun chose to supersede the decision of the parliament, which is, relatively speaking, the most legitimate representative of the Lebanese people still in existence, shows the general's utter contempt for the will of his own people. Such drastic steps by General Aoun will further isolate him in the regional as well as the international arenas which, in turn, undermines his authority, or whatever is left of it after the election of a new president Sunday.

What constitutes legitimacy in the final analysis is what the governments of the world decide to do. If the governments of the world bestow recognition on the new government as they seem poised to do, and the United Nations follows suit by adopting a formal decision by the U.N. Security Council accepting the decisions of the parliament, then there is nothing that General Aoun can do to stop the legal and political effects of such judgments. Recognition of governments is essentially a political act that acquires legal effect once that recognition becomes universal. Thus the road to salvation in Lebanon is to have the U.N. play its part immediately by extending recognition to the new president and his government.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday discussed Lebanon where the deputies are making ready for a meeting that would elect a new president for the country. Should a quorum be achieved and a meeting take place, a constitutional president would be elected to help enhance the state of peace and stability which prevailed in Lebanon since the Arab League mediation committee drew up a ceasefire last month, the paper noted. It said that regardless of any objections from the Christian leader Michel Aoun, the parliament deputies are determined to carry out an Arab League-sponsored plan and bring back peace to their country. Therefore, a parliament session which is to take place Sunday or Monday is bound to bring an end to the long and dark tunnel through which Lebanon had lived over the past 15 years of civil strife. Should the current efforts for peace fail, Lebanon will find itself facing another era of grim and dangerous future, the paper added. It said for this reason, the Lebanese people are now looking forward to the election of a president and a new stage of peaceful life after the long sufferings and destruction in their country.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily strongly attacks the Ethiopian government for restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. The move is seen as helping the regime in Addis Ababa to overcome numerous problems resulting from mis-administration, says Mahmoud Rimawi. The writer notes that the decision to restore ties with the Jewish state followed statements by Addis Ababa that it hoped to bolster its ties with the Arab World which, he points out, served as an underhand dealing on the part of the Ethiopian government. In return for this, the regime in Addis Ababa is certain to acquire assistance from the United States and Israel which stands to win from the step, the writer adds. He says that the world will now see a greater migration of Ethiopian Jews to Israel and a further collaboration between Tel Aviv and Addis Ababa at the expense of the Arab and African nations. But the writer wonders about the prospects of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which has its headquarters in Addis Ababa in view of the fact that the African nations are rallying to confront the Pretoria regime which is currently stepping up its nuclear collaboration with Israel.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the situation in Lebanon where it said only one person, Michel Aoun is confronting the majority and the will of the Arab and international community. The paper said the Lebanese parliament deputies meeting should take place and a president should be elected to bring an end to the civil strife in Lebanon. The success of the parliament deputies in reaching consensus on a national charter ought not to be marred now by the Christian leader whose ideas can no longer be feasible. The paper urged all the parties in Lebanon and Aoun himself to give peace a chance, and to pave the way for stability and security in Lebanon.

Weekly Political Pulse

Political parties — conspicuous by sheer absence

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

THE STILL exaggerated number of candidates competing for the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections and the proliferation of slogans and campaign platforms decorating these elections suggest that future elections would continue to lack coherence and organisation if political parties are not formed. As things stand now for this year's elections, voters have been confused by the utter lack of organisation that reigned supreme as a direct consequence of just too many candidates with an even greater number of banners festooning the street of the country. The only effective and operational way then to rectify the errors of the Nov. 8 elections is to introduce a limited number of political parties along the lines that could be articulated in the projected National Pact. Needless to say, there are hardly any viable parliamentary system in the whole world without political parties that draw heavily on their own respective national experiences, norms and traditions.

Such political tools would go a long way to render political platforms more coherent by injecting discipline and responsibility in their formulation. Moreover, the number of contestants in any given elections would also remain within the realm of reason as each political party would exercise direct control on the number of candidates who run on their own separate slates. And what is even more relevant would be the control that such parties could exercise over the slogans or political platforms that are presented to the electorates.

As things stand now, there is no way to determine the credibility of the various political platforms which different candidates have expounded. As at least some of the contestants can be presumed to have professed flamboyant slogans for only public consumption, without the benefit of some form of guardianship that can be exercised through disciplined and organised political parties, such exaggerated claims and promises would continue unabated. In other words, had we in Jordan two political parties during this year's national elections, many positive features could have been realised: First, the number of candidates could have been reduced to reasonable proportions. Secondly, the political platforms of the various candidates could have been more coherent and realistic. Thirdly, the contents of the political platforms could have been toned down to meaningful proportions as well. So, without the control that such political parties could have performed during this year's elections there was no limit to what contestants would go to propagate their slogans. Likewise there was no limit to the number of those seeking public confidence and trust. The end result, of course, is elections lacking control, discipline and coherence.

But all is not lost as this year's parliamentary elections can still serve as a big lesson on which all future elections can draw heavily. After all, the continuing process of democratisation in Jordan is a perpetual learning process. The Kingdom cannot be

expected to master the art of elections in one giant leap but rather through the trials and tribulations of many imperfect elections. If this year's elections can teach us that much more and educate us also that much more, then it is a very positive step on the path towards wiser and more viable elections in the future. Thus as I read the situation connected with this year's parliamentary elections, the biggest drawback was the absence of, let's say, two giant political parties under whose wings would lie and operate all the splinter political parties and forces that have sought expression during this Nov. 8 elections.

Fortunately, the proposed National Pact is projected to deal with this very issue and hopefully will rectify this year's shortcomings. The elected parliamentarians in the Nov. 8 elections will of course be expected to debate this matter during the course of their deliberations on the much talked about National Pact.

Having gained or even suffered from the experiences of this year's experiment in electioneering, they should be in an appropriate condition to spell out their thoughts on the contents of the National Pact and offer their words of wisdom on the framework of future political parties. If they succeed in such a mission they would have rendered the country and their constituencies a great deal of good. If they fail, they would fail not only their electorates but also the entire country.

Forgotten region becomes focus of Greek elections

By Dina Kyriakidou
Reporter

MONASTIRAKI, Greece — Women struggle to heat water with wood fires and men sit in the tiny coffee shop under a gas lamp in the shadow of the rugged mountains of central Greece.

They talk often about World War II and the bloody civil war which followed.

They speculate on when the winter snows will fall, cutting the village off again, and ask the rare visitor for a newspaper, "so difficult to get here."

"Our vote is as important as anyone's but we are forsaken by all," village mayor Panayotis Tolis told Reuters during a recent visit.

Monastiraki is some 60 kilometres north of Karpuzis, the capital of impoverished and isolated Evritania province, two hours' drive through thick green forests, mostly over dirt roads and shabby wooden bridges.

The personal commitment which Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of the centre-right New Democracy Party, has made to holding the province's single seat in parliament has thrown Evritania into the limelight.

His daughter, Dora Bakoyannis, is a candidate for the seat in Sunday's national election and holding it is vital to Mitsotakis' bid to increase his 145 seats in the 300-seat parliament into an absolute majority.

She has replaced her husband, slain New Democracy Deputy Pavlos Bakoyannis, who won his traditionally left-wing native region from the Socialists in June elections.

Bakoyannis, shot dead by the November 17 guerrilla group in Athens on September 26, had proposed a plan which he hoped would propel the region into the 20th century.

The plan included industrial, tourist and agricultural development as well as much needed roads, irrigation, sewerage and social services. It was intended to stop young people from leaving the area in search of work.

More than half of Evritania's voters live elsewhere. With none of the thriving tourist trade enjoyed by much of Greece, it offers only a few jobs in farming and forestry and the lowest incomes in the country.

Bakoyannis has pledged to pursue her husband's policies for the region she calls "the poorest place in Europe," and which even the Ottomans thought so remote that for 400 years they avoided collecting taxes here.

During the highly emotional campaign, she has observed a 40-day mourning period, making no speeches and refraining from visiting the remote villages still reeling from the 19th century.

"You might invest money in roads but if people don't have

work and a decent standard of living they'll just use the roads to get out," she has said.

Road building was a major project of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) which, during its eight years in power before its June election defeat, pumped European Community funds into the area.

Many people remain loyal to Pasok, led by former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, because of its efforts to develop Evritania.

"Before the road was opened to our village by Pasok we walked or rode mules. We were forgotten," the Monastiraki mayor said.

Most people in Monastiraki said they would vote again for Pasok because of the new road, although they still lack jobs as well as telephones, electricity and sewers. Families rely on pensions and state subsidies to make ends meet.

"Under these conditions I wouldn't want my children to live here," Tolis said.

Bakoyannis's candidacy drew strong reactions from the Socialists who lost the seat despite allocating funds for roads, telephones and electricity in many villages and providing transport for school children.

"New Democracy is capitalising on Bakoyannis's murder by running Dora as a candidate. She doesn't even come from here," local Pasok member Stelios Klitsikas said.

During World War II leftist partisans drove the occupying Nazis out of the mountains and declared the area "Free Greece." But the brutal civil war that followed Greece's liberation left bitter memories, Tolis said.

One villager, who said he was paid by the British-backed Greek army to fight against Communist insurgents in the civil war, pledged his vote to New Democracy.

"I don't know Dora but if my party runs a donkey for a candidate I'll vote for it," Costas Koutsoupas, 78, said.

According to opinion polls New Democracy is ahead of Pasok in the national election campaign but is short of an absolute majority.

Regions such as Evritania, which send a single deputy to parliament, have become increasingly important to Mitsotakis as he fights to add six deputies to the 145 seats his conservative party won in June.

New Democracy won all five single seat constituencies from Pasok and must hold as many as possible to have any chance of winning an absolute majority.

The five seats, traditionally leftist, backed Pasok in its 1981 and 1985 landslide wins and the Socialists are going all out to win them back to increase their 125 deputies in parliament.

Rise of democracy, fall of tribalism?

By Mariam M. Shahin

AMMAN — Arabic coffee is served to elders gathered in large tents to approve one of them as their "face" to the world. Their strongest, wisest and often the wealthiest man among them thus becomes their tribal leader, — "sheikh al ashireh" — the traditional way tribal leaders have been chosen since time immemorial.

Although tribal tents were seen and the aroma of Arabic coffee was stronger all over Jordan for the last month, things are changing.

As Jordanians, young and old, head for the polls on Nov. 8, the paramount questions are: For whom will they vote and what single most important issue or loyalty will decide their vote? In a country known to be home to Arab tribes and their traditions, no-one knows to what degree the famous proverb "Me against my brother, my brother and I against my cousin, my cousin and I against our neighbour and my neighbour and I against the stranger," will hold true.

As 650 candidates vie for the 80 seats in the Lower House of Parliament, many people are wondering on what basis those who will actually vote from the 876,693 voters who have collected their voting cards.

Although tribalism and regionalism were seen as the main attractions of some candidates, the voters don't necessarily think so.

Since tribal affiliations have been the key to solving problems, may they be social, economic, educational or religious since time began in this ancient land, what is seen as cracks in tribal strength are viewed with dismay by many traditionalists.

"The young people think they know better than we do, that they can get by without their clan by reciting ideological poetry and thus winning the minds and hearts of the strange masses," said one traditional tribal leader in Irbid Governorate referring to candidates who refused to associate themselves along tribal lines. "Well, it won't work," he asserted.

Role of tribalism

What role is tribalism playing in the elections? How much have people's politics changed in Jordanian society over the decades? These questions were posed to candidates, tribal and non-tribal, in various parts of the Kingdom.

Many candidates felt that there was a possibility that some voters may vote only for one candidate so as to strengthen the chances of "his" or "her" candidate and weaken the rest. This has apparently been suggested in many electorate districts in the Kingdom. Voters with tribal, religious or ideological affiliations have stated their intentions to adopt this rather archaic voting policy although they are aware that "this is not the way it was meant to be," as one voter told the Jordan Times. Encouraged by candidates, some voters said they would vote for their relatives only or for a certain "chosen" candidate only "because I want him to have a better chance than the rest. Why should I divide the votes I have?"

"No one knows how many people will abstain from participating from the full election process in order to give their votes to the candidate of their choice, may be traditional, fundamental, or progressive in outlook. This is one of the unknown elements in this election," says a candidate from Karak who withdrew his candidacy a week ago because too many people from his tribe were running.

What was once seen as a paramount factor in most parts of rural Jordan, tribal authority or traditional politics, as it is often called, is probably facing its toughest test to date.

In the north and south of Jordan, as well as the centre, almost every tribe, "of any consequence," has two or more candidates vying for votes from the same electorate. Traditionally, a clan, or "ashireh" as they are known, would come to an official or unofficial consensus about their tribal leader — the man who had all what it takes to represent what may be up to 20,000 or more members of the same tribe.

According to tribal candidates in the various districts most tribal voters will vote for only one of the candidates in their tribe. However, several voters told the Jordan Times that they will vote for "all four" or "all seven" of the candidates who belong to their clan. A consensus as to how tribal voting in these elections will take place therefore does not really exist, or so it seems.

In Irbid Governorate, a consensus among voters from its 58 villages has brought the fellahin or village candidate to the surface. Although the chosen nominee to parliament is almost guaranteed the village votes, many villagers who have encouraged other village candidates to run with an outside side hope that a member of their clan will also reach parliament.

An exception

An outstanding exception in this year's tribal election politics seem to be the Obeidats in the Beni Kanaana and Ramtha district.

A tribe with an estimated 8,000 voting members, the Obeidats held clan meeting and decided to nominate one man to represent the tribe of 20,000-odd members. The candidate, Qassem Obeidat, seems to have appealed to both the younger and older members of the clan and eventually won the support of Ahmad Obeidat, who is said to have favoured another man to become the tribe's nominee.

"The division of tribal votes could be a tricky business in these elections" concedes one member of a Karak clan which claims to have 6,000 voting members. "We are one of the biggest clans, but if our 6,000 votes are split up into our 7 candidates then none of our nominees may reach parliament. Another clan with only 1,000 voting members who has only one candidate may have a better chance of getting their man into parliament because they have a consensus. All this is very sad because some of the important tribes that have always had their people represented may be losing out in these elections," he said.

Reasons

The reasons for the fracture in tribal consensus are multifold. Since the last general elections in Jordan in 1967, education has become relatively widespread in the Kingdom. The "wise men" who, through their distinctive education or experience, had traditionally stood out as clan leaders are being challenged by a newer and younger breed of self-styled know-it-alls.

Rapid urbanisation and a quick increase in material wealth as well as the practical universalisation of education have left relatively few of Jordan's youth illiterate in their ABC's and "the ways of the world."

Many "younger" candidates — may they be in their forties and fifties — are thus challenging the "outmoded" ways of the traditional leaders. The argument is simple. To quote one of them: "Tribal leaders have had their chance. Look where it got them. Our rural areas have been neglected as far as educational, economic, social and cultural developmental projects are concerned. So why should they be given another chance?"

Tribal candidates and non-tribal candidates alike agree that tribal politics as such are limited to the regions outside the capital.

"In Amman, it does not really matter what tribe any candidate is from. He could be much more powerful if he happens to be an "Islamic" candidate or an ideologue of some sort rather than a member of a big Jordanian tribe," says one tribal candidate from Karak. Another candidate, representing a large Salti clan, says that "in Amman, there are a lot of Palestinians tend to be somewhat less tribal than Jordanians, who have more of a tribal tradition to begin with."

Some candidates in Karak Governorate estimate that 60 per cent or more of the votes will be cast according to tribal affiliations, regardless of religious or ideological tendencies.

Candidates in Irbid, however, do not foresee such an outcome in their district. "In the villages outside Irbid many people will vote for members of their tribe who live in Irbid," said a candidate. "They want to vote along tribal lines but they also want someone who is around if they need him. They are openly complaining about members of their clan who moved into big houses in Amman, drive big cars and don't bother to show up for family weddings and funerals and then have the nerve to come at election time and say 'I am your man in Parliament'."

Unlike Karak candidates who feel that tribalist attitudes have not waned since they took roots centuries ago, Irbid candidates see things differently. According to one candidate with Arab-nationalist leanings, "in the 1950s tribal affiliations were not as strong as they were in the '60s, '70s, and '80s because we had parties then. People had an alternative. When you don't give people a chance to be something but an Islamic fundamentalist, a member of a tribe or a Palestine refugee, then that's all he will be. If you allow political parties then Islamic fundamentalism, regionalism and tribalism will be hit at the core and lose much of the popularity they enjoy today."

With a kaleidoscope of trends ranging from "Islamist" to "establishment", "nationalist" and "leftist", confusing the electorate as to "where they really stand" and "what they really want," some traditional tribal leaders are annoyed at what they see as "a rebellion of midgets, those little nobodies who think a fancy suit and a university certificate will make them leaders," as one traditional tribal leader put it. The "younger" candidates, however, believe that the more traditional older candidates have not lived up to their responsibilities and have not done their utmost to serve their respective communities.

"Our leaders have wanted us to serve them and given us a very superficial protection and face saving image in return," in other words nothing substantial," says a "younger" tribal candidate.

Although tribal loyalties do not seem to be disappearing in any way, a more active and concervative leadership is being demanded by voters young and old all over Jordan. "The force of the tribe and the loyalty that it demands still exist very strongly but it may be in the course of reconstruction, the people are demanding that their leaders answer to their needs and demands — this is progressive traditionalism," another young candidate concluded.

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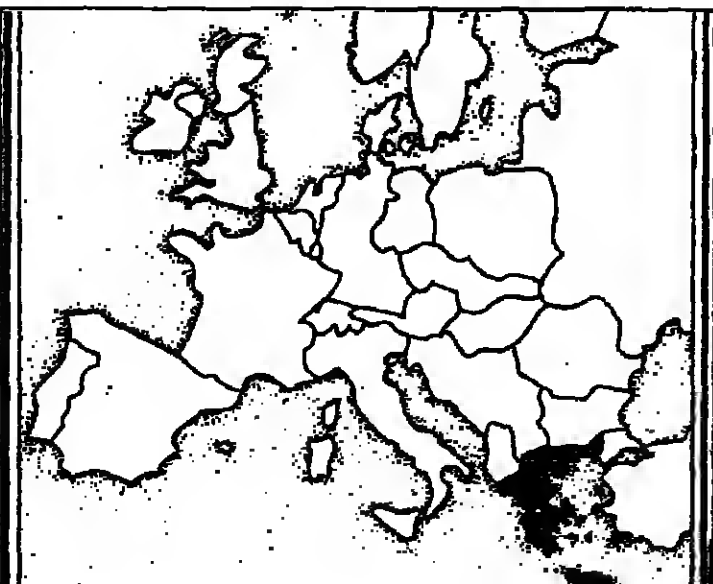
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In search of cosmic awareness

By Phillipa Neave

PARIS — Money, a nice house and a car, along with professional and social success, are what most people aspire to and work for. In Western and other industrialised nations, where the "rat race" toward material success is more intense than ever, a slow, quiet change is beginning to affect the thinking of a growing number of people.

Two decades ago, when the hippies of the 1960s sat cross-legged meditating in the lotus position of Hindu yoga and climbed the Himalayas in search of the Buddhist wisdom of Tibetan monks, they were dismissed as "fringe loners." But 10 years later, centres offering yoga, meditation classes and a host of other self-awareness techniques can be found in almost any large city or town. Here people take refuge from the frantic activity of modern society, seeking something more rewarding than the latest model of automobile or dishwasher.

"People everywhere are talking of a 'new rise in consciousness.' The belief that man should be more in tune with the universe because man is part of the universe is expressed in diverse ways, from individual experi-

ences to worldwide demonstrations for peace and events to raise funds for famine and flood relief. Such an event is the annual "Mind and Body Festival" in London, which attracts thousands.

The drive toward a better understanding of man's place in the cosmos and increasing awareness of spiritual values will, believers say, lead to a "New Age." This concept has led to a new wave of literature, study groups, lecture series and discussion groups around the world. Many of the largest publishing houses now offer "New Age" collections. Books such as Marilyn Ferguson's "The Aquarian Conspiracy" are now considered classics in the genre, read by supporters and sceptics alike.

Although mainstream New Age thinking seeks a balance between modern materialism and spiritual well-being, smaller groups are going even farther, rejecting the "rat race" altogether. One such group exists on the enchanting island of Bora-Bora in French Polynesia. Calling itself "Galacteus," it has about 100 members. Until recently the group has been little known, but its members have now begun to tour various capitals of the world to meet similar-minded groups

and share the results of over a decade of research.

Most of the "Galacteus" members are French. Alain de Beco, one of the original members of the group, recently returned to his native Paris, where he described the origins and aims of the movement: "We started out about 20 years ago as a group of friends in France and have since developed relations with people all over the world. We have built up a network of people who have been 'contacted' and are in touch with extra-terrestrial forces, energies and civilisations," said the 36-year-old.

Other forms of life

The people whom de Beco describes live in Switzerland, Spain, Brazil, Italy or France and have gone through what are known as "near death" or "out-of-body" experiences. "Studies have shown that in the United States alone there are some 8 million people who have lived through different stages of the experience," he added. "It is now seen as a bridge between science and tradition. Modern-day doctors and scientists are investigating 'near death' experiences, while you find the same kind of descriptions in the ancient Tibetan 'Book of the Dead.'"

"Regardless of religion, place or age, thousands of these accounts indicate that the world does not stop at the physical plane, but that there are other forms of life." De Beco and other Galacteus members have recently begun to help organise similar groups in Brazil, Mexico, Czechoslovakia and France, among other countries, to expand and coordinate their activities worldwide.

The founding father of Galacteus, the French Jean-Paul Appel Guery, continues to lead the community. His interest was aroused by a series of "out-of-body" experiences beginning at age 12. Guery, now 56, has published several books and has been working with computers for years, designing elaborate "inspirational" images of extra-terrestrial beings and places that he claims be either "visited" during his out-of-body experiences or "saw" through telepathy.

Guery's most famous book, "Timeless Journey," tells through beautiful illustrations the story of an astonishing "astral" voyage by an enlightened character (himself, one suspects) into other dimensions of time and space.

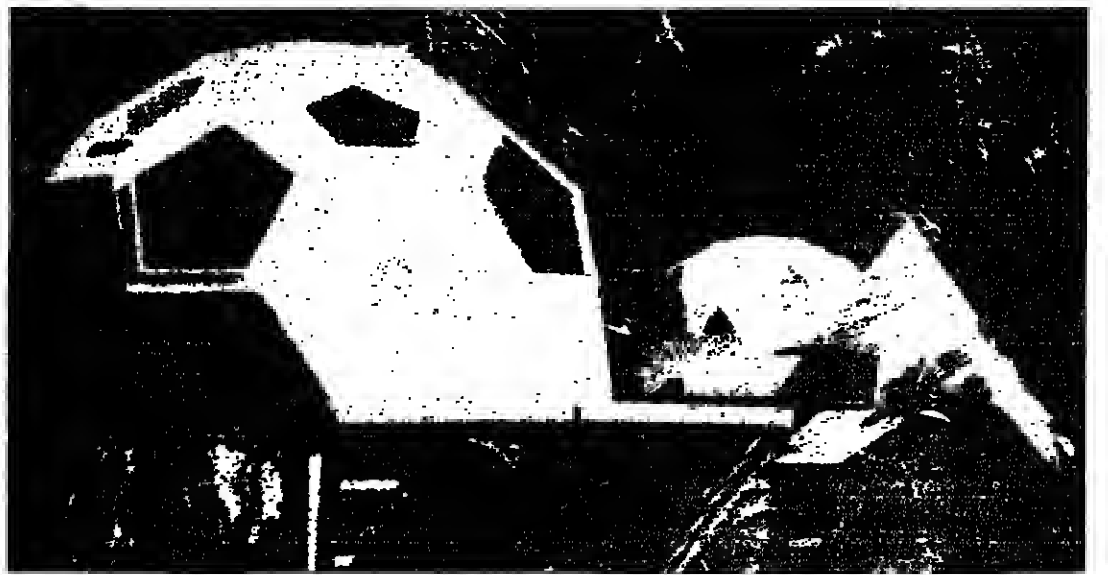
Not everyone in the Galacteus community has lived through

such esoteric experiences, but all try to attain a certain level of physical and mental purity. Says de Beco: "We have chosen a lifestyle that seems to us more normal: we don't smoke, we don't drink alcohol, we don't take any drugs and we don't eat meat. The reason why we are vegetarians is that we believe that the human digestive system, which has an abnormally long intestine for a mammal, is more akin to that of a herbivorous than that of a carnivorous mammal. But we don't make an absolute rule or dogma of any of these principles, we just live that way because we feel much better for it."

No luxury

The Pacific Ocean paradise of Bora-Bora, near Tahiti, with its crystal-clear waters and palm-fringed sandy beaches, is undoubtedly conducive to a stress-free life. But there is nothing luxurious about the way the Galacteus members live. They bought what was a wild, mosquito-infested piece of land by the ocean on the northern part of the island, and each member built a house with the materials that were locally available.

"Though most people in the community come from a creative background — we have a lot of



Homes of the Galacteus group in Bora-Bora: the looks of an extra-terrestrial tribal village.

singers, dancers, writers and musicians — there are also people who are architects, carpenters, plumbers, and everyone helps everyone else," de Beco explained. By design, most of the houses built among the vegetation look futuristic: translucent domes, boneycomb globes, pyramids, flying saucers. De Beco's own house is a hexagonal globe suspended from a large, triangular frame; it doesn't touch the ground but sways gently with the wind and the movement of its occupants.

The group spends most of its time studying religions and philosophies as well as spiritual and extra-terrestrial life. "Most of us, like myself, were brought up in the West, where education is totally devoid of any of the things one can learn through yoga or the other traditions. We are attempting to draw knowledge from all of the world's religions and traditions. We see religions as branches of a tree: what we are looking for is the trunk of that tree. We also try to reconcile North and South, East and West, the past, the present and the future," de Beco said.

The youngest in an upper-middle-class family of 11 children, he has strayed far from the path mapped out for him. After a traditional French education, he obtained a degree in architecture, a profession he never practised. In contrast, his twin sister, Anne, the mother of two children, is a highly paid executive in one of France's largest industrial conglomerates.

Her brother's priorities lie else-

where. "The important thing is to learn that we are not only a physical body but also a body of energy and that this energy has centres in the body and circulates around it," he said. "This has been known for centuries in medicine — in acupuncture, for example. One can learn to control and use this energy, to transform negative energy into positive energy. Evil has only the power we give it; what we are trying to do is to achieve a mutation of energies toward the positive."

Although the Galacteus members were attracted to Polynesia by the climate and environment, they also sought an area where they could spend as little of their time as possible on the earth-bound task of earning money to survive. On Bora-Bora, everyone in the community works. "We all have some sort of money-making occupation, but almost everyone is doing something creative. Some design fabrics and clothes, others jewellery, others put on music and dance shows for the tourists," de Beco explained. He helped to organise a company to market the community's products, and he also sells cultured black pearls, a new industry on the island that is highly appreciated by Japanese tourists.

De Beco stresses that the Galacteus group is far removed from any of the notorious "sects" in which members are forced to surrender their wealth and undergo brainwashing designed to alienate them from families and friends. "We are part of the world, we operate as a coopera-

tive... and we pool our resources to pay for the printing of our materials and books, for computers and for producing videos and cassette tapes," he noted.

Still the group wants to focus mostly on what goes on beyond the physical plane. Says de Beco of his own experience: "I have seen UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) several times, sometimes I was looking out for them and expecting them, other times it was by chance. Also, I have developed a certain sensitivity and am able to receive telepathic messages. Almost everyone experiences telepathy at one time or another, with someone they love, for example, but there are ways to work on it."

"This is why physical purification is important to us, because the body is a sort of channel between heaven and earth, and by keeping ourselves pure, we can develop our senses, including what is known as the sixth sense."

Willpower is the important factor, he added. "We all have the spark in us, you have to work and persevere. Once you take that path, it is like a rebirth." De Beco, along with many in New Age thinkers, believes that as more people "think positive" around the world, the more positive energy there will be to counter military threats. "This field of inspiration that illuminated the prophets of our great religions is a universal current, a field of energy that exists around us," he stressed, the shining light in his piercing blue eyes coming from far, far away. — World News Link

Are artists going too far?

By Allison J. Pugh
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Practitioners of shock art have danced barefoot on glass and bitten the heads off live animals. Now one of them faces possible arrest for lighting fireworks on his chest, again raising the question: How much is too much?

Shock art can appear in mild forms such as that practised by Joe Davis, who has shouted out his poetry while aides poured water on his head. It can be as severe as Chris Burden's being nailed to a Volkswagen or having someone shoot him.

The practice of defining new art forms by shocking people set off a national debate recently over public funding of an exhibit by photographer Robert Map-

plethorpe, which featured homosexual and sadomasochistic photographs.

"Some art might shock and disturb people, and that's certainly a valid thing for art to do," said Jeremy Alliger, executive director at Boston's Dance Umbrella, which recently featured a Japanese artist who danced barefoot on glass. "He is actually composing on the glass" said Alliger.

The limit, however, is "when people are placed without knowledge in a position of danger themselves," he said. "Whether that can be classified as art or not, it's inappropriate."

Joe Coleman may have provided the acid test in Boston. Alliger said Coleman crossed the line by endangering his audience. Coleman, who appeared be-

fore a small audience at the Boston film and video foundation, bit off the head and front legs of a white mouse and hugged one spectator after he poured a bucket of blood over himself. He also ignited fireworks on his chest and some burning shards landed in the audience.

"It was definitely a terrifying experience," said Viveca Gardiner, 23, a financial writer in Somerville. "We weren't protected and we were definitely in danger."

One of the smoldering pieces flew into the face of Robin Brown, who sat near Gardiner in the audience. She said she brushed it off her cheek, and it then landed on her skirt and burned a hole the size of a dime.

"If it had landed on my eye, it definitely would have blinded me," said Brown, 23, an editor

for a market research firm in Cambridge.

Fire officials said they would press to have charges filed in the case. Lighting fireworks inside is illegal, as is setting fires without a permit or a fire detail present, fire chief Howard Ferguson said.

Animal rights

"We are trying to find out how many things we can charge them with," said Ferguson, who admitted authorities had not yet determined whom they would charge. They also can't find Coleman, who is based in New York, Ferguson said.

Animal rights activists, patrons and even some leaders of the arts community say Coleman went too far.

"There's a lot of concern about

(use of animals in artistic acts and movies), and I think a lot of the industry is trying to be responsible," said Gus Thornton, head of the state Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The head of the Boston Film and Video Foundation disavowed any connection with Coleman. Anne Marie Stein said the Coleman performance was the independent project of a foundation member, and the act was not funded by the public sources that support regular foundation work.

While she said she generally believes in letting people decide for themselves what they think is art, the foundation would not permit acts that could endanger the lives of people or involve cruelty to animals.

"I think that goes too far," she said of Coleman's performance.

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Peking forces entrepreneurs to purchase government bonds

the operations and the activities of both departments in the field of development and in providing the necessary infrastructure for the national industry and to boost exports.

national aid fund which will incorporate all charitable and social welfare funds and will be designed to finance and support productive projects and offer soft loans especially to the ungen-

The bonds mature after three years and bear an interest rate linked to inflation which was calculated by authorities to be a year-on-year 13 per cent in

"They have to buy the bonds. To refuse would be suicidal. You would be denounced as a bourgeois liberal and unpatriotic."

The Chicago, Economic Daily recently reported the bonds had met unexpected success with crowds rushing to buy them. People were motivated by

the theory and practice of China's economic development and structural reforms," he said.

ing over the capitalist society is now hanging over the heads of the workers of new China," Song Xiaowu said, quoted by the Chi-

Police sent many back to the home provinces.

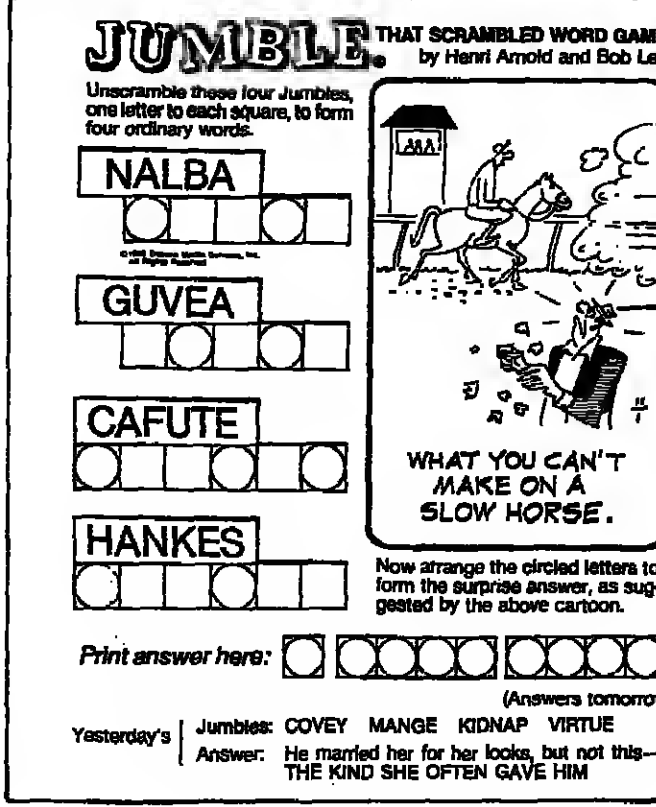
ity industry will lead to the loss of some 30,000 jobs, coalmine closures and price rises, an authoritative energy magazine has said.

and the telecommunications system.
"It is a truly staggering litany of costs, charges and penalties to be

Saturday November 4, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell	French franc	100.7	101.7
U.S. dollar	630.0	636.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	439.5	443.9
Pound Sterling	987.0	997.8	Dutch guilder	301.9	304.9
Deutschmark	340.9	344.3	Swedish crown	97.8	98.8
Swiss franc	389.0	392.9	Italian lira (for 100)	46.4	46.9
			Belgian franc (for 10)	163.2	164.8

CHANGE KIDNAP VIRTUE
her for her looks, but not this—
SHE OFTEN GAVE HIM

A small cartoon illustration showing a rocking chair and a toilet. The rocking chair is on the right, and the toilet is on the left. The name 'SIMPSON' is written on the side of the rocking chair.



Frenchmen finish 1,2 in wheelchair marathon

OTTA, Japan (AP) — Moostapha Badid of France was the fastest to speed his wheelchair the full 42.195 kilometres (26.16 miles) in the Oita international wheelchair marathon Sunday, edging compatriot Philippe Couprie by .03 seconds.

The 27-year-old Badid, racing for the first time in Japan, started from the front of the Oita prefectural office and sped through the streets of Oita, in southern Japan. He crossed the finish line at the Oita municipal track and field in one hour, 40 minutes 45 seconds.

Second countryman Couprie, 27, came in after one hour, 40 minutes 48 seconds.

Third finisher was Boase Lindqvist of Sweden in 1:43:19, followed by compatriot Lars Lofstrom, who was clocked at 1:43:19.

Japan's Yukifumi Yamamoto came in fifth in 1:43:21, followed by Austrian George Schratenecker who was timed at 1:43:50.

Janette Jansen of the Netherlands won the women's full-marathon in 1:48:45, followed by American Mary Thompson in 2:29:07.

Raja Singh of Singapore captured the half-marathon, covering the 21.0975 kilometres in 52 minutes, 58 seconds, far ahead of compatriot See Chong Tang who was clocked at 54:07.

The top two finishers in the half-marathon improved the meet record, breaking the previous time of 55:22 set by Mexico's Manuel Casas in 1988.

Mexico's Cornelio Ordaz Nunez was third at 56:03, followed by South Korea's Yu Hee-Sang at 56:05.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1989

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Three moon squares in the early A.M. make this a day when you can serve yourself best by studying how effective you are being in doing daily chores and duties and ways of having a better campaign of action.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Accept all kinds of interesting friends into your social group. Brighten your home with new furnishings and flowers.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Avoid the temptation to lend money to a friend. A businessman will bring you a new proposition that has great potential.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Accept the chance to considerably more of your good friends. Don't be so stubborn with members of your family now.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Friendly discussions with another person will add to your assets. You need more expert data for your business.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Bright and brilliant friends can bolster your spirits today. Invite friends you are sure you can handle into your home.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) An influential couple should now become your friends. Investigate carefully men who come with a business proposition.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Be polite to a new couple that comes into your home. Accept

business ideas different from those you have used.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Get plans for better business relations from those under your roof. A younger person will help you with money matters.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Keep conditions happy and lively at your home. Ask advice of those older or more experienced than you are.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You would be wise to entertain friends at home. Don't fight with a friend over the performance of his duties.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Don't let outspoken friends hurt your feelings. Arguments at home should not be permitted to occur or tension arises.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You need to curb your tendency to be extravagant. Spending more time at home enhances harmony there.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will be a happy and lucky individual who has a special gift for getting ideas across to others in a most direct way without offending or upsetting them. Business activities start at an early age and keeping them in school will be impossible unless the courses are definitely work related.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

Becker beats McEnroe to reach Paris final with Edberg

PARIS (R) — Boris Becker overcame an irascible John McEnroe in almost three hours of breath-taking tennis Saturday to reach the final of the \$1.26-million Paris Open where he meets Stefan Edberg of Sweden.

Becker, the West German top seed, beat McEnroe 7-6, 3-6, 6-3 in a match which had several outbursts from the American, a penalty point and some of the finest tennis you could ever hope to see.

Second seed Edberg dispatched tenacious American Aaron Krickstein 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 to line up a final with his arch-rival Becker.

The two met in this year's Wimbledon final, won by the

West German, and in Paris in the French Open semifinal, when the Swede emerged victorious.

Becker, just back on the grand prix circuit after almost two months out with knee injuries, announces that he was back in business on Friday after a second nerve-racking victory in a third set tiebreak over a player ranked much lower.

He proved the point against a McEnroe at his brilliant best. Becker had to be at the top of his game to win, and he was.

He showed nerves of steel in refusing to be upset by McEnroe's tantrums, which included a complaint that Becker was disturbing him by coughing before he served.

"I'm disappointed I lost because I felt I could win this match," McEnroe said. "But it's exciting to be part of a match like that."

But McEnroe criticised Becker over the coughing. "I don't say he's doing it on purpose but it's become part of his game. There's no place for it in a match. I just hope he goes to a doctor to rectify the problem."

A happy Becker was content to dismiss McEnroe's behaviour lightly. "He's been like that for 10 years," he said. "He's better than he was but not the way he

should be. "I have difficulty understanding what he's doing on court and why he's doing it. But it's part of John McEnroe. If you asked him to be completely quiet, he probably wouldn't play that sort of tennis."

"Every time we play we have close matches. I know I have to play great to beat him and he knows the same thing."

McEnroe complained several times about line calls, mimicked Becker's cough and accused that West German of playing too slowly.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WHO NEEDS ACES?

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ K 8 2
♥ A K Q 7 6
♦ Q 9
♣ K 9 4

WEST
♠ A 5 3
♥ J 8 5 4 2
♦ J 10 8 5
♣ 10

EAST
♠ J 9 6
♥ J 10 9 3
♦ A 6 4 3
♣ 8 6 3

SOUTH
♠ J 10 7 4
♥ Void
♦ K 7 2
♣ A Q J 7 5 2

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠
Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 6 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠
It is surprising how often you can make a slam off two cashing aces when each defender holds one of them. The reason is that neither defender imagines the declaring side is insane enough to get to slam missing two aces, so neither credits partner with an ace and defends accordingly. This hand is from the 1988

World Team Championship. When North supported clubs after spades had been raised, South presumed his partner had made an advance cue-bid in spades rather than shown a second suit, so he did not imagine he was off two aces. The final contract could hardly be described as elegant.

Declarer made a good shot when he won the trump opening lead in dummy and led a diamond toward his king. From East's point of view, rising with the ace could give declarer an extra trick in diamonds, so he followed low. When the king held, declarer was able to place West with the ace of spades, since East would surely not have ducked if he held both aces.

Declarer now led the jack of spades from hand. Not surprisingly, West thought declarer might be finessing, so he played low. Declarer flew up with the king, then discarded his three remaining spades on the table's top hearts. The rest was easy. Declarer ended with the queen of diamonds. East took his ace and shifted to a trump, but it was too late. Declarer won, ruffed his remaining diamond on the board and claimed 12 tricks.

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THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick

ACROSS
1 Animal crowd
5 Life two peas in —
13 Diva's song
14 — Isuzu
16 Type style: ably
17 Opening by chance
18 Recruits
20 Suspicious
21 Fabric
22 Time just past
27 Chart
30 Boss or Rigg
31 Construction piece
35 Pindarics
37 Rhymed work
38 Esteem
39 Time out
41 Half score
42 TX mission
43 — de-camp
46 Grow together
47 Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov
48 Practical joke
50 John —
51 Pessco
54 Certain builder
56 Heat measure
57 Lanner
61 Spoken
62 Local official
66 Holy Roman emperor
67 Escape
68 Mimics
69 Enthusiastic
70 Get or
71 Silvery fabric

DOWN
1 Cell out
2 Sea eagle
3 Pier base
4 Crummary's cousin
5 "Celine" and —
6 Critique
7 Choise
8 Family tree

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

9 One way to ride
10 Bewhine state
11 Pro —
12 Basic: abbr.
15 Went effortlessly
18 Used a rise emperor
22 Artless
24 Has a drink
25 Chin. "way"
26 Comp. pt.
27 Right
28 An Astaire
29 Hut
32 Horned animal
33 Video's partner
34 Encounters
36 Period's cousin
40 Detecting device
41 Hollow
43 Entrances
44 Make angry
45 Rather

49 Held on to
52 Cold covering
53 Arcadian
54 Culinary man
55 Commedia dell'—
56 Former

58 Family man
59 Particular
60 — majesty
63 Destroy by fire
64 Turk. mount
65 D.C. Regent

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RAINBOW

TWINS

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 9:00

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Dustin Hoffman
Tom Cruise
in
RAIN MAN

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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HIGH RISK

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Cinema Tel: 675571

NIJOM

THE RESCUE

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

TWINS

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:00

Kan Zaman A Place in Time

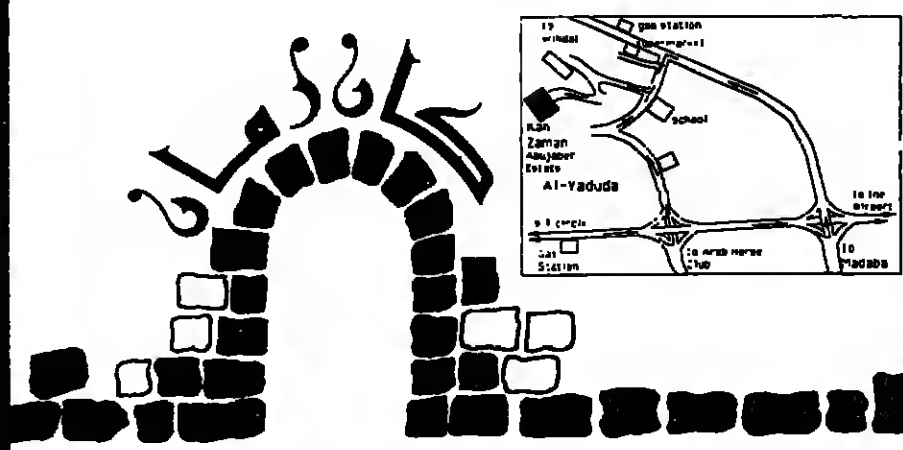
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9,000 East Germans reach West

Thousands more expected to follow

MARKTREDWITZ, West Germany (R) — East Germans flooded into West Germany in record numbers Sunday, causing long traffic jams at the Czechoslovak border and prompting a frantic search for emergency housing.

A long queue of cars built up at the Czechoslovak-West German frontier in the chilly morning hours as East Germans converged on the sleepy border crossing at Schirnding, just east of Marktredwitz in Bavaria.

Border police counted about 9,000 new arrivals in the 24 hours up to 4 a.m. and expected about 3,000 more to come in special trains Sunday.

Police said the mass exodus, the biggest of four refugee waves since early September, had already filled all 6,500 beds prepared in emergency centres. "For the past few hours, we've been doing nothing but look for more space," a spokesman said.

The federal border guards and the army had already put aside another 2,000 beds and army barracks around the country were being checked for further capacity, he added.

It was not clear how many East Germans would hop into their cars and drive across Czechoslovakia once they realised they could now legally cross there into West Germany.

Torsten Steil, 21, a passenger on one of the West German "freedom trains" from Prague, said: "When people in East Germany hear the border is open, even more will come here."

A woman from Dresden who had travelled to Prague to register at Bonn's embassy — a step no longer necessary — expressed a commonly found scepticism about East Berlin's sudden liberalism.

"I heard (that the border was open), but I couldn't imagine that it was true," she said.

East Germans began crossing into West Germany Saturday by train, bus and car after Czechoslovakia, the only country for which East Germans require no visa, lifted its border controls by agreement with East Berlin.

Most had come via West German's embassy in Prague, which they had filled to overflowing in a bid to go to the West. A further 596 East Germans arrived over the past 24 hours from Hungary, the first country to open its borders for them.

Because they still need visas to enter Hungary, that route is now less attractive to would-be emigrants than the road through hard-line Czechoslovakia.

Steib and his fiancée Manja Kamzol, 18, had travelled from East Berlin to Prague by train Friday night, expecting to join other refugees in the West German embassy. The next day they were on their way.

"We want to live a good life now while we are young," Kamzol said. "Regardless of what happens with the reforms we are not going back now. We are staying here."

Few East Germans had any

thing good to say about their country's new leader, Egon Krenz, whose promises of reforms after replacing hardline leader Erich Honecker last month have failed to stop the mass flight.

"This exodus will continue as long as Krenz is in power," said Walter Kolbow, a young father from near Magdeburg, at Marktredwitz Station. "You can read (about reform) in the papers now but it's just talk and very little will come of it."

About 200 of the town's 18,000 inhabitants were at Marktredwitz Station to greet the arrivals, who automatically receive West German citizenship.

Red Cross workers handed out box lunches and baby food during an hour-long stop before the trains continued to reception centres throughout West Germany.

More than 173,000 East Germans have fled to West Germany this year, including 100,000 legal immigrants. Most of the others came through Hungary or via West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw.



East Germans arrive in Prague Wednesday after travel restrictions were lifted.

At least 45 Tamil rebels killed in fierce Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO (R) — At least 45 Tamil rebels were killed in fierce fighting Sunday between rival groups in eastern Sri Lanka, security sources said.

Sri Lankan troops were preparing to move into Akkaraipattu town where fighting erupted after the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) attacked the camps of its rivals.

Initial reports said 39 men of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) and its allies, the Civilian Volunteer Force, were killed by the Tigers who lost six dead. Three civilians were also killed.

Residents said about 50 men were abducted by the Tigers, who captured weapons and one camp at Tambattai village but fled into the jungle after EPRLF reinforcements arrived.

It was the first time rebel groups had fought each other

since Indian troops withdrew from the area on Oct. 24. The Indians were preparing to pull out from adjoining Batticaloa district Monday.

New Delhi has said it will try to call back by end-December the remaining 35,000 troops it sent to the island in July 1987 to put down a Tamil separatist rebellion.

Residents have often expressed fears of a bloodbath between the Tigers and the EPRLF and its allies after the Indians go.

"There is firing and shooting. Shops have closed and streets are deserted. The area is tense," an Akkaraipattu resident said by telephone.

The attack occurred a day after Vatharaja Perumal, chief minister of Sri Lanka's north east council, told reporters that the Tigers were planning to fight their rivals.

"The LTTE is preparing for war," said Perumal whose EPRLF guerrilla group controls the Indian-backed council.

Residents said Perumal had asked the central government to send troops to quell the Tigers.

The Tigers launched early morning sea-and-land attacks and pounded the camps with machinegun and artillery fire. "People said they saw some attackers come in boats," the Akkaraipattu resident said.

Security sources said some EPRLF men killed, belonged to the Tamil National Army (TNA), a private militia formed to fight the Tigers.

Perumal Saturday denied the existence of this army and said only the Civilian Volunteer Force, composed of mainly EPRLF men, and the police were responsible for security.

2 bodies sighted in capsized gas-drilling ship off Thailand

BANGKOK (R) — Two bodies were discovered in the sinking hull of the capsized gas-drilling ship Seacrest in the Gulf of Thailand Sunday, the ship's owner said.

Unocal Thailand said a video recording made by a remotely operated submersible found two bodies in the 4,400-tonne ship's badly damaged living quarters.

"One man has been positively identified. We will release his name as soon as the family has been notified," a Unocal press release said.

Sixty-four Thai and 33 foreigners were aboard the Seacrest which rolled over after typhoon Gay hit the Gulf of Thailand Friday.

Unocal said exploration of the hull revealed the crew berthing area to be so badly damaged that it "leads us to believe there is

little or no air in the living quarters, making it unlikely there are any survivors trapped there."

Unocal and Thai navy search teams fanned out over the Gulf in boats, planes and helicopters for a second day looking for other crewmembers of the Seacrest as well as a more than 140 Thai fishermen missing after the storm abated Saturday.

Thai officials said Sunday morning that a total of 16 Thai fishermen had been hauled out of the Gulf since the powerful storm, a rarity in the area.

Unocal said their remotely operated submersible discovered the top 15 metres of the vessel's derrick and one of its massive cranes were gone.

"The remotely operated vehicle also determined that none of the Seacrest's lifeboats or boats is now on board," Unocal said.

The inverted hull was three metres out of the water, and expected to continue sinking slowly. Currents around the Sea rest were hindering underwater operations, Unocal said.

The search was expanded northward beyond the 1,500-square kilometre area combed by boats, planes and helicopters Saturday, the Thai navy said.

Rescue work was broken off in the first hour of Sunday because of darkness and dangerous seas churned by typhoon Gay Friday and Saturday. It resumed after dawn.

Gay crossed the southern Thai isthmus into the Andaman Sea Saturday and dissipated to tropical storm.

Unocal Thailand said its natural gas production in the Gulf of Thailand was expected to return to normal Sunday.

Lithuanians not likely to vote immediately to leave S. Union

MOSCOW (R) — Lithuanians have given themselves the right to vote to leave the Soviet Union, but a leading local activist says any such referendum should be saved for an emergency.

"We now have this right of referendum, but it is like an atomic bomb. You don't use it daily, you save it for a real necessity," Algis Cekuolis, a leading member of the powerful Lithuanian grass roots movement Sajudis told Reuters.

"If you take such a step you must be convinced that you are going to win ... No such vote would succeed if Sajudis blocked it, and today we would certainly block it."

The referendum law, passed by parliament Friday along with a law establishing Lithuanian citizenship, confirms Lithuania's position at the forefront of a drive

by the three Baltic republics for more independence from Moscow.

However, it also looks likely to step up pressure for passage of similar measures in neighbouring Estonia and Latvia, adding to alarm in the Kremlin at a wave of nationalism and separatism sweeping the region.

Under its provisions, a referendum can be called on any issue at the request of half the members of the republic's parliament, or if supported by signatures from 300,000 people — around one-tenth of the population.

Largely under pressure from Sajudis, which commands the overwhelming support of Lithuanians, the local parliament has pushed plans for economic autonomy and declared the republic's occupation by the Red Army in

1940 as illegal.

In what is likely to strain relations with the Kremlin further, the reform-minded Lithuanian Communist Party is expected to vote for separation of the local party from the Soviet Communist Party at a special congress on Dec. 19.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, clearly worried at the threat to the unity of the Soviet Communist Party, appealed to popular local party leader Algirdas Brazauskas to put off the congress until next year. His request was turned down.

With the local party under Brazauskas increasingly embracing demands for full autonomy within the Soviet Union, Cekuolis said Sajudis did not see any reason to rock the boat with a referendum on full independence.

U.N. seeks meeting of Nicaraguan rivals

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. secretary general has said the differences between the Nicaraguan government and the contra rebels are so great that a meeting between both sides should not be delayed, diplomats have said.

The United Nations confirmed that a meeting between the Sandinista government and the U.S.-backed rebels was called off for Monday but said it was seeking a session at a later date, a spokesman said.

According to diplomats, Javier Perez de Cuellar, briefing the Security Council late Friday, also said that if the United Nations had had its proposed peacekeeping operation in place in Central America, the situation in Nicaragua might not have deteriorated so quickly.

The secretary general has asked the council to approve a 625-person task force to control cross-border movements of arms, such as clandestine assistance to the contras inside Nicaragua and to guerrillas fighting the government of El Salvador.

The contras and the Sandinista government had been invited to meet at U.N. headquarters by the International Commission for Verification and Support, set up to help disband the contras under a Central American peace plan.

The Nicaraguan government had requested the meeting, apparently pressing ahead with a dual strategy of trying to smash the contras in the field while pursuing peace talks.

Aquino meets Filipinos in Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — Philippine President Corason Aquino received a hero's welcome from the local Filipino community and urged Canadian business people to invest in her homeland.

On Saturday, the first day of her state visit to Canada, Mrs. Aquino basked in applause from about 1,200 members of the Vancouver Filipino Community, which numbers more than 20,000.

"You are not just a head of state, you are not just the president of the Philippines, you are our Cory," said Arturo Alariz, a Vancouver lawyer who helped stage the reception.

Mrs. Aquino was on a four-day visit to Canada, the first ever by a Philippine president. Joined by a trade and government delegation, she travels to Toronto Sunday before meeting Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa Monday to sign several bilateral agreements.

About 30 demonstrators protesting the Philippine military's human rights record met Mrs. Aquino as she arrived at the Vancouver trade and convention centre to address business leaders, then appear at a sold-out reception organised by local Filipinos.

Abortion — a major issue in U.S. elections

WASHINGTON (AP) — Political contests could give the United States its first black governor and New York City its first black mayor when election polls close Tuesday.

L. Douglas Wilder is seeking the governorship of Virginia and David Dinkins is the Democratic Party's nominee for mayor of New York.

The off-year voting is also being watched for shifting sentiment on abortion and racial issues.

The heightened concern over abortion stems from a supreme court ruling last summer permitting states to impose greater restrictions on women seeking to terminate their pregnancies, and already the two major parties, Republicans and Democrats, are

debating the political fallout.

Ron Brown, national chairman of the Democratic Party, said that Bush's opposition to abortion did not damage him last year.

In other balloting Tuesday, 11 candidates are vying to replace Rep. Mickey Leland of Texas, killed last summer in a plane crash in Ethiopia.

The line-up of big city elections includes Detroit, where 71-year-old Democrat Coleman Young seeks a fifth term, and Cleveland, Ohio, where Democrats George

Forbes and Michael White are staging a bare-knuckled political brawl for city hall.

John C. Daniels is favoured to win office as the first black mayor in mostly white New Haven, Con-

necticut, while Norm Rice is out for the same honor in Seattle against Republican Norm Jewett.

Dozens of referendums dot election ballots, including in San Francisco, where voters will decide whether to spend \$115 million to replace the city's wind-swept baseball and football stadium, Candlestick Park.

In a campaign prelude to 1990 elections with 34 Senate seats, 36 governorships and 435 House seats, abortion has become a prominent issue.

"The issue was cooler before" the supreme court's ruling, Atwater said, but added: "I maintain it is not going to be a national driving issue in 1990. It's going to be an issue on a race-by-race basis."

Some criticism goes "beyond the limits of objectiveness, of reason and even of decency," Kryuchkov said. "However, we cannot ignore the fact that many critical remarks addressed to the party are justified. The party will have to part with administrative-command methods, to gradually correct mistakes, to work out a new strategy and do its best to regain people's trust in it."

But, echoing Gorbachev, the KGB chief stressed that Soviets must learn to work harder. He told the nation that Americans are twice as productive at work as Soviets and that "we'll live better only on condition that everyone starts to work better."

KGB chief acknowledges Stalinist excesses

MOSCOW (AP) — The KGB chief acknowledged in a celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution the responsibility of secret police in Stalin's terror and vowed that such excesses would never happen again.

The speech by Vladimir A. Kryuchkov in a traditional Kremlin gathering ahead of Tuesday's celebration of the 1917 revolution was shown on national television.

It was another step in Kryuchkov's effort since becoming KGB chief a year ago to open the secret service partially and put its fearful reputation behind it. The speech kicked off a holiday celebration that will include the traditional military parade in Red Square that officials already have said will be more modest than in recent years.

Stalin's cult of personality "distorted the institutions of Soviet

power and law enforcement bodies, including state security organs, (and) were turned into a weapon of Stalin's arbitrary rule," Kryuchkov said.

"There is no justification for the mass repression and cruelty often inflicted on behalf of the revolution, the party and the people," the KGB chief said.

"We bow our heads in memory of the innocent victims. This is a moral purification for us all and a guarantee that it will never happen again, never."

The Stalin period of 1924-1953 now is widely criticised in the Soviet Union for the murder and imprisonment of millions of innocent citizens. The KGB has been among the last to acknowledge its part in the terror.

Since becoming head of the KGB on Oct. 1, 1988, Kryuchkov

has pushed cooperation with foreign secret services on international terrorism and drug trafficking, granted interviews to Soviet and foreign press and allowed a government news agency to make a movie about his organisation.

On Thursday, five KGB officers answered questions on a national TV call-in programme.

In a sign of his standing in the Kremlin, the KGB chief was made a full member of the ruling Communist Party politburo in September.

Kryuchkov rejected arguments that the Stalinist terror was a logical outcome of Lenin's revolution that brought the Bolsheviks to power in 1917. "We will become spiritually poor if we represent the history of our country and of the party as consisting of mistakes only," he said.

Speaking before a rostrum that included President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the rest of the politburo and government leaders, Kryuchkov sounded a conciliatory note as he discussed the social and economic problems piling up in the country.

The KGB chief called for "constructive dialogue" to prevent strikes from further hampering the economy. Officials have warned that strikes this summer cut into the supply of coal set aside for winter heating and generation of electricity.

Despite a ban on many strikes passed by the Supreme Soviet legislature last month, many coal miners in the Arctic area of Vorkuta walked off the job again this past week.

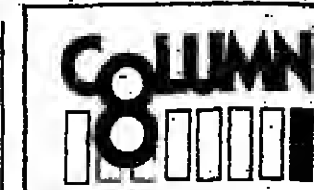
"In many cases they are caused by difficult labour and social conditions, and often demands of

strikes are justified though may not be immediately feasible," he said.

The party also deserves criticism, he said.

Some criticism goes "beyond the limits of objectiveness, of reason and even of decency," Kryuchkov said. "However, we cannot ignore the fact that many critical remarks addressed to the party are justified. The party will have to part with administrative-command methods, to gradually correct mistakes, to work out a new strategy and do its best to regain people's trust in it."

But, echoing Gorbachev, the KGB chief stressed that Soviets must learn to work harder. He told the nation that Americans are twice as productive at work as Soviets and that "we'll live better only on condition that everyone starts to work better."



Witness ignores cries for help

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A tavern manager said he ignored cries for help from a woman who was gang-raped by as many as 11 men because his bar was closed and he didn't want to get involved. The woman, 21, told police she was gang-raped and beaten by 10 or 11 men about 3 a.m. in the run-down working-class neighbourhood. She was treated for rape and numerous cuts and bruises at a hospital and then released. "She came banging on the door, she was screaming and bawling," Willie Johnson, manager of the Shangri-La Lounge, told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"She was pulling on the bars of the door. I told her to go away. A guy picked her up and took her back behind the alley." Asked what he did then, Johnson replied: "I didn't do anything. It might have been a set up for me."

Johnson's wife, Ernestine, who owns the tavern, agreed with her husband's decision to do nothing. Ernestine Johnson had not been aware of the attack while it was in progress. "In this business, when you're in a cash business, you can't trust anybody," Ernestine Johnson said. "These women get into it with men all the time."

Police arrested three of the alleged assailants. In addition to rape, they could face charges of sodomy, armed criminal action and kidnapping, police spokeswoman Linda Hancock said. Sex crimes detective Mark Chambers said the victim was also pistol-whipped and cut on the hand with a knife.

Fonda's daughter to do community service

NEW YORK (AP) — A judge ordered Vanessa Vadim, daughter of actress Jane Fonda, to do three days of community service for interfering with police when they arrested her boyfriend last month on drug charges. Manhattan criminal court Judge Judy Kluge adjourned the case Friday and told Ms. Vadim that if she does the community service required and stays out of trouble for the next six months, the complaint will be dismissed. Assistant District Attorney Paul Shechtman said an agreement would be worked out within the week on whether Vadim will do the community service in New York or in Providence, Rhode Island, where she is a student at Brown University. Ms. Vadim, 21, was arrested Oct. 6 on Manhattan's Lower East Side, where her boyfriend, New York University student Thomas Feegal, was allegedly buying heroin. As police seized Feegal, Ms. Vadim reportedly got between him and a policeman and said, "If you're going to arrest him, you have to arrest me." Police charged her with obstructing government administration, disorderly conduct and loitering. The police complaint alleged that she tried to prevent Feegal's arrest by "intimidation, physical force and interference."

Brooklyn grows them bigger

NEW YORK (AP) — A 1.8-inch (4.8 centimetre) cockroach found in a Brooklyn apartment defeated entries from Texas and Florida to be declared the biggest specimen of its genus for this year. The roach was given the award posthumously, having been dead for several weeks. However, the man who found the Periplaneta Americana in his home, Peter Roman, was 1,000 and a lifetime supply of roach killer from Combat Roach Control System. "I'm sure he'll be very happy," said Barry Glass, president of Big Apple Pest Control, who accepted the award for an absent Roman.

Global weather (major world cities)

MIN. MAX. WIND. PRECIP. CLOUDS

AMSTERDAM 03 37 10 50 Cloudy

ATHENS 12 54 23 73 Cloudy

BAHRAIN 22 28 26 82 Clear

BANGKOK 24 75 32 90 Cloudy

Buenos Aires 12 63 25 77 Clear

CAIRO 04 29 10 50 Clear

CHICAGO 04 39 12 54 Cloudy

COPENHAGEN 09 48 12 54 Cloudy

FRANKFURT 07 45 12 54 Cloudy

GENOVA 03 43 09 48 Rain

HONG KONG 24 75 27 81 Clear

ISTANBUL 10 50 20 65 Cloudy

LONDON 04 39 10 50 Clear

LOS ANGELES 23 73 28 80 Cloudy

MADRID 06 43 18 54 Clear

MECCA 23 73 37 80 Cloudy

MONTREAL 07 19 01 34 Cloudy

MOSCOW 02 38 06 43 Cloudy

NEW DELHI 17 63 28 75 Clear

NEW YORK 01 34 09 40 Clear

PARIS 06 43 10 50 Cloudy

ROME 14 57 18 64 Cloudy

SYDNEY 15 59 24 75 Clear

TOKYO 12 54 21 70 Clear

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